

The Alliance Herald

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

BURR PRINTING CO., Owners

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UP IN THE AIR.

Unemployed ex-soldiers who have been watching the news reports the past three or four weeks have run the full emotional gamut. Monday's dispatches would bring hopes of roast beef; Tuesday's reports would brighten the prospect until fried chicken would be indicated; on Wednesday, the outlook would indicate nothing more substantial than wieners, and by Thursday, the jobless defender of his country would feverishly turn to market quotations on liver. Friday might change the entire outlook, with corned beef and cabbage in the offing, but Saturday would take all the food from his dreams.

The bonus is certainly the political football these days. President Harding, a few weeks ago, realizing that his administration wasn't quite so popular as it should be with a congressional election in prospect, came out for the American Legion's compensation plan. When elected, he was quite non-committal—escaping any definite pledge by using the words "a country's gratitude" and other phrases that sounded well. And so he espoused the cause of the soldier's compensation. All went well until he heard from the real strength of his party, the men who contribute to the campaign funds, the representatives of the large business interests. Then Mr. Harding began to hedge, and the entire history of the bonus has been a succession of evasions, of subtleties and pussyfooting ever since.

Mr. Harding's latest pronouncement is that he won't favor a bonus unless coupled with a sales tax. Other politicians who are playing the game are coupling it with the interest on foreign debts, with a tax on light wines and beer, with anything that is unpopular, but which may be put over by the support of the legionnaires.

And now the compensation for soldiers has been remodeled and changed in committee so much that its authors wouldn't recognize it if it weren't for the name. The cash payment plan, urgently needed by a large number of ex-soldiers, has disappeared. Those who elect may take advantage of the bank loan feature. Days of service will be counted up at \$1 a day for those who saw domestic service only, or \$1.25 per day for overseas service, with a limit of \$500 or \$625, and beginning with such date as the certificate is received, presumably October 1, 1922, the ex-soldiers may secure loans in an aggregate not exceeding 50 per cent of the face of the certificate, including the 4 1/2 per cent interest they draw. The longer the needy ex-service man waits before using the certificate, the more he will be able to borrow, but in no event will he ever be able to borrow more than the face of the certificate.

In plain English, a soldier, if he finds a bank who will lend money on these certificates without other security, may secure a loan, as soon as the bonus bill passes, of not more than \$300 and probably less, by paying the regular rate of interest. There's nothing to compel banks to lend money on the certificates, although they are protected if the ex-soldier defaults.

So far, the cash feature is the only one that is meeting any opposition, but it is probable that the adjusted service certificate, combining a loan and insurance plan, the vocational training provision, the land settlement and farm and home aid options will also be materially changed when the committees get to considering them.

In the meantime, while newspaper columns are filled with bonus talk and amendments and plans for raising money, the disabled ex-soldiers are still the victims of red tape and inefficiency. There are needed more hospitals, more intelligent physicians and surgeons to pass on the cases, more liberal interpretations, more justice and less nonsense from bureaucratic officials.

As a Legion member, this editor had much rather seen the whole force of the Legion back of a program of re-organization of all government agencies for the relief of the disabled. That's the first big task. Then there would be time enough to go after the unemployed and the rest of us. Viewed as a matter of simple justice, our buddies are entitled to all they can get, but in our opinion, they would deserve more and get more if they followed the unselfish course and demanded justice for all the less fortunate who served

with them, before they worried about their own troubles. The man who has his health can manage to get along in this world. The boys who are broken in health and spirits, who are unable to work and yet unable to convince a bunch of petty officers that they deserve insurance for which they have paid—these are the fellows who need whatever political influence the ex-soldiers' organization can muster. Just now, it seems, the Legion heads are putting in three licks for the healthy to one lick for the disabled. If the proportion were reversed, we might get somewhere faster.

THE PLIGHT OF MISCHA.

Everyone who owns a victrola, and hundreds of others who have only heard them, feels personally acquainted with Mischa Elman, who plays our favorite serenade just a little bit better than it was ever played before. Knowing Mischa as we do, his present pitiful plight is just as interesting as the scandal about the auburn haired dame next door—would you believe it, my dear, that awful woman—

Mischa's story isn't anything like the one you're thinking about, although it is the result of failing to exercise his judgment and common sense and a bit too much emotionalism. These violinists are all a bit queer. They call it temperament, while the world would have an entirely different name for it were the subject a railroad, plasterer or plumber, and not a genius.

Mr. Elman (who pronounces his name as though it were spelled with two E's at the start) is now in London. Grand old city, that. Brings thoughts of genius in poverty, of starvation diet in lodgings in Soho, of squalor and other uncomfortable things. But Mischa's plight isn't exactly that kind. He still retains his health, his good looks, his ability to play and command a high salary for his concerts. This is an affair of the heart, an it's all gone wrong.

Nothing seems to happen in real life these days as it does in the books. Some years ago, while touring London, Elman saw a single face somewhere in the great fog, and his sentimental nature imbued it with all the virtues that belong to a heart's ideal. On arriving in London, some way or other, he let the information slip that he was not averse to taking a bride, a sweet little English maid, provided he could find the counterpart of his youthful Heart's Delight.

The accused newspaper reporters did the rest. They said that Mischa was in England looking for a bride—and every unmarried woman in the country is at the heels of the famous Russian violinist. Thousands of women, of all ages, weights, temperaments and colors, are on his trail. He has gone into seclusion at his hotel, and is receiving only men friends, properly vouched for. He dares to venture abroad only in a closed motor car.

"I never invited woovers to bombard

me at my hotel in person, by telephone, by post and telegraph, or to bid for my hand at the concert hall," is his pathetic plaint. "In a rash moment I just said that I wished to marry some nice fresh English maid. They phone me in my bath and in my bed. I have had to issue instructions that no female voice can be connected with my phone. If I succeed in escaping from the hotel I will do my best to play, but suppose I am harassed at the concert hall—if the girls make a demonstration I shall just walk off the stage and refuse to play."

Mischa can expect small sympathy from American women, for has he not taken the unforgivable step by seeking a bride in England, when there are thousands of fresh pretty maids here, to say nothing of a few widows who are not yet, stale? American men, who have mostly forgotten all about love's young dream of the ideal, will have laughter, not sympathy, in their eyes. About the only thing left for him to do is to choose a bride, and that quickly, for he will have no peace until he does.

Here in America, where the war's ravages have taken comparatively few of the men of marriageable age, we still read the "agony columns" and the matrimonial newspapers for the fun of it. In England and Austria, though, where there are thousands of women who do not marry simply because there are not men enough to go 'round, it is no laughing matter. The advertisements of women who want husbands run from one to four pages in every issue of newspapers on the continent. Had poor Mischa only kept in touch with events in the real world, instead of the world of art, he would never have put his foot in it on his latest European tour. As it is, we shall, because of the enjoyment he's given us, wish him luck. That's the least we can do.

VOICES FROM BAYARD.

While other Nebraska towns and taxpayers, headed by Banker Al Mather of Gering, have been crying out against the great expense of public schools in this day and age, Bayard has gone 'em all one better. The Transcript of that city has invited suggestions as to the "frills" that should be eliminated in order to cut down expense. Strange as it may seem, out of seventeen replies that have come in, not a single economy-seeker has suggested any of the things that have been pointed out by the school superintendents. The latter have declared that the legislature is always thinking up new burdens to saddle on the instructors, but none of these is mentioned by the ordinary parents whose children are to be educated. Can it be possible that the legislature hasn't been so hard on the schools as we have been led to suppose?

A tabulation of the replies received shows that out of seventeen, fourteen are in favor of doing away with school athletics; eleven believe that music is not worth its cost, and six,

over a third, say that the kindergarten could be dispensed with. Scattering replies are from those who would abolish the commercial department, physical education for girls, or other courses that did not meet with their approval.

The surprising feature of these voices from Bayard, which are conceded to be representative of the sentiment of the town, is the strong sentiment against high school athletics. And this objection does not come from Bayard alone, for in every city or town in the state there is a belief that the secondary schools, as a rule, place too great emphasis on the development of winning teams. Bayard, it is pointed out, has made a surprisingly good record in athletics during the past few years, in both football, basketball and track, and it has been the general belief that the whole town was ready to fight for its high school athletes at the drop of a hat, or even sooner than that.

The Bayard vox populi is not clamoring against physical education, but against organized high school athletics. The Scottsbluff Star-Herald analyzes the opposition after this fashion:

It is very likely that the vote against athletics is really not a vote against that activity, but a vote against the manner in which many of the schools conduct athletics. Parents with children who are not particularly strong or physically developed often complain that the athletics in the schools are all for the strong—and the weak who really need the attention are pushed to one side. Instead of being widened to take care of the weaklings, the entire energy of the athletic activities of the schools have been thrown to the development of a "team" that will defeat some other team, say the complainants. They would eliminate athletics altogether until the time shall come that all students may have a part and parcel in physical development as the real intention of the school department, and the formation and development of a "championship team" merely a natural outcome and secondary consideration, and not the one and sole purpose of school athletics.

This argument represents the stand of most people who hold that competitive school athletics are given entirely too much prominence these days. In Alliance, when the new high school is built, our gymnasium facilities, now hopelessly overcrowded, will probably allow for adequate physical training for all students, with regular classes and instruction for the high school, at least. Those who experienced the results of only a few months of army training will be strongly in favor of extending physical exercise to every student in the schools. When this is done, what objection to athletics exists, should promptly disappear. Alliance has had remarkable success with its competitive athletics this year, although certain revelations in regard to some of the athletes have resulted in a partial loss of enthusiasm, but so far there has been no definite opposition to the system. Perhaps the example of Bayard may lead to a campaign against the present system. At any rate, school officials and parents of boys who do not win a place in the

teams will be interested in the sentiment as expressed.

What has become of the old-fashioned yeast cake, that had no aspirations beyond raising the harmless necessary dough?

Thieves who are stealing so many furs these days are getting ready to supply next summer's demand.

Those men who were caught embezzling money from the Russian bolshevik government must have been disguised as paperhangers.

The jazz craze is reported to have hit Mexico and the natives doubtless are saying they prefer a revolution.

After the trip is over a man realizes those "No Hunting" signs are correct.



Fifty Western Banks Have Recently Installed Our Made-to-Order Fixtures

During the Past Few Months We Have Satisfactorily Equipped More Than 50 Banks in the Rocky Mountain Region. We Design, Build and Fully Equip Stores, Offices, Banks, Lodge Rooms, Churches, etc., with Custom-Made Fixtures, Wall Cases, Show Cases, and other Interior Work. Our Prices are Not the Highest—but the Most Moderate Consistent with Real Quality.



FRANK KIRCHHOFF, President C. F. STAHL, Vice Pres. LOUIS ANDERSON, Secy.

Chamber of Commerce

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA

PRIMARY NOMINATION OF DIRECTORS—1922

HOW TO VOTE:

1.—Each member is asked to nominate four members as his choice for the Board. If you are not already a member you can become one and vote by signing the application herein and enclosing your check for first quarter's payment of dues.

2.—Four new directors will be chosen in the final election from the eight members receiving the highest number of votes in this primary. Three of the new directors will serve three years and one will serve two years.

3.—To be counted, this ballot must be filled out, signed and either delivered in person or mailed to the Chamber of Commerce office.

4.—Any member of the Alliance Chamber of Commerce is eligible for nomination, except Lee Moore, W. M. Bevington, A. T. Lunn, J. S. Rhein and J. W. Guthrie.

5.—The election is to be held at the annual banquet on the evening of March 14, 1922. Polls for this primary are now open at the Chamber of Commerce office, and will close at 5 p. m., on March 13, 1922.

6.—Membership dues must be paid to the end of the present quarter—May 1, 1922, before vote can be counted.

7.—This application must be signed by the member making the nomination.

AN IDEAL DIRECTOR SHOULD

- 1.—Be open-minded and tolerant.
- 2.—Be forceful and willing to work.
- 3.—Be tactful.
- 4.—Be non-partisan in Board action.
- 5.—Be a leader in his own business.
- 6.—Lend prestige to the Board.
- 7.—Not use the organization for his personal needs.
- 8.—Have absolute faith in Alliance and its future.

THE ENTIRE BOARD OF DIRECTORS SHOULD

- 1.—Be representative—a leader from each sphere.
- 2.—Be capable of team work.
- 3.—Be thorough in everything.
- 4.—Be expeditious.
- 5.—Be observant of the ethics of Board meetings.

THEIR FUNCTION IS JUDICIAL RATHER THAN LEGISLATIVE.

VOTE FOR FOUR:—

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

(If you are not already a member and wish to join, fill out the following): I wish to become a member of the Alliance Chamber of Commerce and will pay \$_____ per year towards its budget. I enclose herewith my check for \$_____ in payment for dues for the quarter ending May 1, 1922.

(Signed) _____

Suggestions for 1922 _____

ALLIANCE—the Best Town, in the Best Country, in the Best State in the Union—NEBRASKA. LET'S GO!



Running the Factory

To help turn the great wheels of industry, there is perhaps no single instrument that compares with the telephone.

The telephone keeps the factory in constant touch with the jobbing house, with the homes of its employees and officials, and with distant cities, towns and villages.

Of all modern conveniences for saving time and effort, none perhaps is worth as much for the money spent as is your telephone.

NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY